

## Djibouti, Ethiopian heads to meet

ADDIS ABABA, June 28 (AFP). — Ethiopia and the new Republic of Djibouti have agreed to hold a meeting of heads of state to help strengthen bilateral relations, ruling Military Council Vice Chairman Atnafu Abate said here last night on his return from independence celebrations in Djibouti. Lt-Col. Atnafu also said the two countries plan to exchange high-level delegations "in the very near future." Ethiopia's news agency said the vice chairman was also delivering a verbal message from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled to Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam expressing satisfaction with Ethiopia's high-level participation at the independence celebrations.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Britain regrets Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories

LONDON, June 28 (Agencies). — A British Foreign Office spokesman today expressed regret about the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in occupied Arab territories.

### EEC to issue new Mideast statement

LONDON, June 28 (R). — The European Economic Community (EEC) two-day summit here this week is expected to make a new statement on the Middle East and the Palestine question when the meeting ends on Thursday, informed British sources said today.

The Council of Europe, which will bring together the heads of state and of government of the nine members of the EEC, are due to meet at Lancaster House here tomorrow and Thursday under the chairmanship of Britain.

The new statement is expected to go beyond the original EEC statement on the Middle East made in Brussels in November 1973. This had referred only to the right of the Palestinian people to a "national identity" in the form of a national territory.

## Rightwing Turkish M.P.'s stage walkout as Ecevit presents minority government programme

ANKARA, June 28 (R). — Rightwing opposition members walked out of parliament today as Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit outlined his new minority government's programme, including pledges to halt political violence and to salvage Turkey's debt-ridden economy.

The walkout appeared ominous for Mr. Ecevit's efforts to win his first vote of confidence since coming to power in a general election on June 5.

statement yesterday which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories as part of a durable Middle East peace settlement and within the terms of the United Nations Security Council's November 1967 resolution 242.

The spokesman recalled that Britain supported resolution 242, and said "A central point of the resolution is the question of withdrawal from the Arab territories."

The spokesman went on to state that a visit to Israel by Foreign Secretary David Owen would be postponed beyond its scheduled date next month.

Dates convenient to both Mr. Owen and the new Israeli government had yet to be fixed, and moreover, Dr. Owen will probably visit Southern Africa towards the end of July, the spokesman said.

### Jordan welcomes U.S. statement

Jordan today welcomed the Carter administration's latest statement on the Middle East as a step on the right path to a durable and just peace in the region.

Asked to comment on the statement yesterday that Israel would have to withdraw from the occupied West Bank as part of any durable Middle East peace settlement, an official spokesman in Amman said, "We welcome the firm position of the American administration because it is a step on the right path if a just and durable peace is to be established in the area."

The U.S. statement said the withdrawal would have to encompass the Golan Heights of Syria, the Egyptian Sinai and the Gaza Strip.

In Cairo, sources close to the Egyptian government commented today that the U.S. statement was the most precise, positive statement on the Arab-Israeli dispute ever made by Washington.

The U.S. statement that Arab demands for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories must not be excluded from negotiations was "a salutary message" meant for the new Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin prior to his coming talks in Washington, Egyptian officials said.

However, in Damascus, the Palestine Liberation Organisation today called on all Arab rulers to adopt a more firm stand against American policy.

in the Middle East. The call came in a press statement by Mr. Abdul Muhsen Abu Maizar, the official PLO spokesman, who was commenting on a reported \$115 million U.S. arms deal with Israel and the American administration's declaration on the Middle East crisis yesterday.

He said the new arms deal "is a practical affirmation of U.S. blessing of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy."

The U.S. declaration in fact represents fresh American determination to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict "in accordance with American-Zionist interests in the region and which only mean surrender," he added.

The PLO spokesman said America's professed desire to achieve a just peace was only meant to cover up the truth about its policy in the Arab region, "aimed at gaining time in Israel's interest."

The Soviet Union today questioned the Carter administration's sincerity in its call for Israeli withdrawals from occupied Arab lands. There was "a tremendous gap" between Washington's words and deeds, it said.

The Soviet response to yesterday's U.S. statement was contained in a Washington report by the official TASS news agency.

TASS noted that the Carter administration agreed two days ago to supply Israel with arms worth \$115 million.

It recalled earlier assurances that Washington's special relations with Israel were immutable, and President Carter's legislation barring American companies from joining the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

"Such actions obviously contradict pronouncements by American officials," TASS said.

### S. African party to be dissolved

JOHANNESBURG, June 28 (R). — Veteran South African politician Sir de Villiers Graaf today formally proposed the dissolution of his United Party and said he would resign as parliamentary opposition leader.

Speaking at the final United Party congress here, Sir de Villiers, 63, said South Africa faced an entirely new political situation and needed a broader-based opposition and alternative government.

The dissolution of the party, first mooted by Sir de Villiers last August, will be followed by the founding congress tomorrow of a new opposition party, made up of United Party and Democratic Party supporters.

He promised efforts to limit imports and to eliminate bureaucratic obstacles to exports. He did not mention specific new export-import rules, nor did he touch on the possibility of a currency devaluation — points for which economists have been looking — in his prepared text today.



ISRAELI SHELLS -- A Palestinian guerrilla displays several unexploded mortar shells with Israeli markings Monday in Nabatiyeh, southern Lebanon. Palestinians say the shells were fired by Israelis on the other side of the frontier. (AP wirephoto).

## Beirut suburbs quiet following bloody clashes

BEIRUT, June 28 (R). — Beirut's southern suburbs were calm today after fierce overnight clashes between rival Palestinian commando organisations.

The Arab League peace force in Lebanon said its troops made a "decisive" intervention to end the fierce overnight fighting between the hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the pro-Syrian Saika organisation.

A statement issued by the mainly-Syrian force said its soldiers stepped in when exchanges of fire threatened to spread outside the camps.

The clashes left an estimated dozen or so people dead.

A PFLP spokesman said his group had lost four men and that Saika had suffered "many dead" and that there were also civilian casualties.

Rockets, mortars and heavy machineguns were used in the clashes, which broke out when a Saika office in the Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp was reportedly blown up.

Lebanese Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel has meanwhile returned home after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia at the head of a party delegation.

In a press statement on arrival here, Mr. Gemayel said discussions covered the situation in Lebanon and ways of consolidating stability.

Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt left here today for a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The visit is within the framework of an Arab tour which has already taken him to Syria, Egypt and Iraq.

## Mozambique appeals to U.N. for military aid

UNITED NATIONS, June 28 (R). — Mozambique asked the Security Council today for military assistance to repulse what it said were repeated acts of aggression by white-ruled Rhodesia.

Dr. Marcelino dos Santos, Vice President of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party, and Zambian Foreign Minister Sisteke Mwale spoke when the 15-nation council met to consider the growing conflict between Rhodesia and its black neighbours.

Dr. dos Santos said Rhodesian incursions — several have been admitted by the Salisbury government — caused damage worth more than \$13 million in Mozambique.

"Our people need arms to defend and consolidate the peace and to be able to rebuild on the ruins of colonialism," he stressed.

Dr. dos Santos said Mozambique's people and their forces were mobilised and determined to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"They only need the equipment to effectively face the aggression," he said.

Zambia's Mr. Mwale said the white Rhodesian authorities were trying to externalise the conflict by directly involving South Africa and deliberately provoking the "front-line" African states.

He said Rhodesia believed that if the front-line states invited their "friends to assist them, the West would intervene on the side of Rhodesia."

"Smith and his clique are thus playing a dangerous game," Mr. Mwale said. "It is no exaggeration that the situation in Southern Africa has the seeds for a polarised global conflict."

## U.S. assistant secretary says: Jerusalem has to become part of negotiating process

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Agencies). — Assistant Secretary of State Roy Atherton told a group of broadcasters and publishers a toughly-worded U.S. statement yesterday on the Middle East was "certainly not intended to drive a rift between the United States and Israel."

The statement said that in any negotiated peace settlement reached on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolution 242, Israel "clearly" would have to withdraw from territories occupied during the June 1967 war on all fronts. This would mean the Sinai, the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

State Department officials said today the Begin government had been sending mixed signals about whether it would or would not negotiate on withdrawal from the West Bank and it also encouraged new settlements in the area.

The U.S. statement yesterday was "simply trying to clear this question" and "represented no change of policy," they added.

### Text of State Department statement — p. 2

Department officials said they looked forward to Mr. Begin's scheduled talks in Washington next month so as to end what they called "a dialogue at arms length."

At his meeting with the broadcasters and publishers, Mr. Atherton said in answer to questions that the United States felt the question of Jerusalem ultimately has to become part of the negotiation process.

Mr. Atherton, who has responsibility for Middle Eastern affairs, added that the United States and Israel agreed to disagree on this question long ago.

The United States had put on record that in its view no changes in the city undertaken by Israel since it was annexed after the 1967 war would prejudice the fact that Jerusalem remains a subject for negotiations.

But the United States did find it "anomalous and repugnant" to go back to the pre-1967 situation and ways must be found to ensure access to Jerusalem by all religions and nationalities, he added.

Explaining references by President Carter, Mr. Mondale and yesterday's statement to a need for a Palestinian homeland, he said the administration was going beyond a "literal reading" of Security Council resolution 242, 10 years after the 1967 war.

"It is a reality of the situation that a Palestine national movement was evolved since 1967 and that Palestinians have become to some extent an independent factor..."

"We recognise that we will have no viable solution unless we take the Palestinian factor into account. The president's reference to it is a recognition of reality," he said.

But Mr. Atherton added, the United States had not said whether there should be an independent Palestinian state or not and has refused to recognise or deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation unless it accepted resolution 242 and the existence of the state of Israel.

The State Department said today that Israel and the Arabs eventually would have to sign a peace treaty as part of a Middle East settlement.

Commenting on yesterday's statement, department spokesman Hodding Carter said: "There would have to be a treaty of some sort. I would be reluctant to say at what point it comes in."

He defined a settlement as ultimately involving both "true peace" and Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

The United States, he added, did not expect an "instant withdrawal or instant normalisation of relations" and it was up to the parties to agree on a timetable.

His remarks, at the department's daily news briefing, came amid renewed administration efforts to play down differences between U.S. policy and Israel's week-old rightwing government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

## OAU recommends total oil embargo against South Africa

LIBREVILLE, June 28 (AFP). — The Organisation of African Unity conference today recommended the dispatch of an OAU ministerial committee to all oil-producing countries to seek their cooperation for a total oil embargo against South Africa. OAU spokesman Peter Onu said here that this recommendation was one of the resolutions adopted by the conference's political commission after discussing reports on decolonisation and OAU Liberation Committee activities.

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day's State Department statement, which had warned Israel among other things that it should approach negotiations with the attitude that all occupied territories, including the West Bank, were negotiable. The Israeli Foreign Ministry stated: "The negotiations must be free as stated in the platform of the U.S. Democratic Party without any externally-devised formula for a settlement."

The Israeli communique went on: "There is no foundation for the assumption, arising out of that (the U.S.) statement that Israel excluded any area from the framework of the expected discussion with the Arab states." In the Israeli government's view every subject is eligible for negotiation, the Foreign Ministry said.

It quoted Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement to the Zionist Committee in Jerusalem a few days ago in which he said: "We do not propose any ultimate demand. The words 'non-negotiable' are not found in any of our dictionaries. Everything is negotiable."

In Washington, however, Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, who saw Mr. Vance several hours after the statement was issued before leaving for Jerusalem to prepare Mr. Begin's trip, acknowledged that "not everything is open to negotiations."

But, he added: "All negotiations are possible without preconditions. It is senseless to negotiate if you know in advance how it will come out."

Mr. Vance met later with Rabbi Alexander Schindler, a major American Jewish community leader, who said he was satisfied with the secretary's assurances that the U.S. would ask Arab states for a "full normalisation of relations" with Israel prior to any evacuation of occupied territories.

### Begin ready to go to Geneva in October

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 28 (AFP). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Israel was prepared to attend a Geneva peace conference on the Middle East in October.

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## Fear in action

The statement by the U.S. State Department that Israel should pull out of the West Bank and the other occupied Arab territories as part of a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace settlement will cause an uproar in Israel and among Israel's self-proclaimed friends. In fact, the American statement in itself, and substantively, has little that is new. It simply reasserts the applicability of U.N. Security Council resolution 242.

It would be a useless exercise in intellectual tight-rope walking to argue whether the Americans are pressuring the Israelis too much or too little. The fact is that we are now witnessing the start of that crucially important process by which the people of Israel are being asked to define themselves once and for all. How much land do they covet? Are they interested in living with the Arabs in peace? Are they ready to admit that they are living on a land that also belongs to the Arab people of Palestine?

This process of defining the geographical and political limits of the Zionist movement of this century will rock the Israelis to the depth of their frenzied souls. It will also bring with it side-shows, such as the one we had from Senator Javits a few days ago when he claimed that the Carter administration statements on the Middle East only make things worse. Mr. Javits' reaction and that of the Israelis is symptomatic of their inability or unwillingness to come up with this belated and definitive definition of the goals of Zionism. It becomes increasingly clear, for those who care to look and see, that the stumbling block in the Middle East is not the Arabs' unwillingness to recognise the Israelis, but rather the Israelis' unwillingness to come to terms with themselves. When Mr. Javits criticises President Carter's Middle East statements, he does not help solve the problem, but rather he helps define it as the Jewish obsession to keep putting off the day when Israel is asked to live like any other country. Why does Mr. Javits shake? What do the Israelis fear? A life of normalcy? The long climb down from the heights of their exclusivity?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Tuesday commented on a U.S. State Department memorandum to Israel, chance for peace in the Mid-East and the need to be prepared for the possibility of war.

AL Dustour commented on the U.S. State Department's statement concerning the Middle East. The public statement emphasised that no occupied territories should be excluded from the items to be negotiated for peace. The paper noted that just prior to that President Carter had, in a press interview, emphasised his approval of a Palestinian homeland.

The paper feels it is significant that the revelation of the memorandum should come shortly after Israeli right-wing statements by Begin, Witztman and Dayan announcing Israel's intention to hold onto the occupied territories.

The paper feels that the announcement of the memorandum signifies a positive act by the U.S. indicating that Carter's adopted policy is not affected by Israeli manoeuvres.

The paper concludes that the way the American memorandum was announced will definitely enrage Begin and his friends. Such an announcement could have been kept secret but the U.S. wanted to remind Begin that U.S. warnings can reach him.

The paper concludes that this encourages hope in the seriousness of the U.S. stand for the reaching of a peaceful settlement.

Al Rai said that these who follow the Israeli press, official statements and the activities of Israeli supporters in the U.S. must come to the conclusion that Israel would fight both peace and President Carter by any means possible to create a new status quo which it would then hold President Carter responsible for.

Israel's Agricultural Minister Sharon has announced that Israel wants peace with the Arabs but insists on maintaining the Golan Heights, Jerusalem and Nabulsi. He also emphasises that unanimously the Israeli Knesset and the people refuse to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

U.S. Sen. Javits known for his support of Israel, has recently attacked President Carter's statements calling for a withdrawal to the 1967 borders. Sen. Javits has said that Mr. Carter's statements weaken the opportunities for peace in the Mid-East and threaten the area with a new war.

The paper notes that in Israel's war against peace it does not discriminate in its targets. Israel supporters even attack the U.S. President, who just last week accepted the new laws condemning the Arab boycott and has accepted a new arms deal by which the U.S. will sell Israel \$115 million worth of weapons.

The paper concludes that Mr. Carter faces a "severe war" and the Arabs face a challenge which possibly will become more acute. The paper believes that Israel might force the Arabs into what they have avoided for years, i.e. a war. The Israeli leaders are talking about the "two opposing nationalities" in the Mid-East and about the ability of their military.

Al Sha'b said that the rise of the Likud to power in Israel has changed Arab calculations, and possibly international calculations, as to how to approach a peace settlement in the Mid-East.

However, the paper feels that the Arab calculations were never really in a correct form. Israel has always held onto Arab territories whether under the Labourites or the Likud. The only difference between them is that the Labourites want to annex Arab lands in stages by manoeuvring, while the Likud wants to annex the lands all at once. Both consider Arab territory as "Israeli liberated lands".

Besides, this aggressive Israeli policy is supported by a strong and well advanced military. The paper poses the question: What do the 100 million Arabs possess that can face such a strong and aggressive Israel? The paper sees the Arabs divided into two basic camps:

1. There are those who are on the front-line with Israel. They are the Arabs that must fight Israel, not because they love war, but because they must protect the Arab existence. These Arabs on the front-line do not possess sufficient finances to buy the weaponry capable of defending the Arab depth.

2. The other Arabs are those away from the front-line who possess mineral resources and great capabilities. Confrontation with Israel is not their responsibility thus their weaponry is just for parading.

The paper concludes that the only way the Arab calculations can be corrected is for the 100 million Arabs, politically and financially, to be put under the supervision of the Arab confrontation states.

## Part V

# Israel and torture: A Sunday Times report

EDITOR'S NOTE: On June 19, 1977 THE SUNDAY TIMES ran a detailed inquiry by the Insight team into the use of torture by Israel on Arab detainees in the occupied territories.

"Insight has questioned 44 Arabs who claim to have been ill-treated or tortured. Most of them still live in the occupied areas and some are willing to be named. We have tape recorded 110,000 words of testimony, and obtained corroboration wherever possible. Because the findings contradict official denials (by Israel) the evidence is set out in considerable detail..." THE SUNDAY TIMES says on its front page.

It continues "The practices we have examined have occurred throughout the ten years of Israeli occupation; our evidence spans this period, the last base being in December 1967. There is no reason to believe it has ceased: the allegations are continuing."

We continue with the story of Ghassan Harb, the 37 year-old Palestinian intellectual and journalist from Ramallah, detained for two-and-a-half years without trial, and the testimonies of four other Palestinians who appear to have been in the special interrogation centre with Harb.

THAT WAS the first day. Eventually, according to Harb, he was locked into a cell and allowed to sleep. In the morning, the routine began again -- and again almost without variation over the four days that followed. "Cupboard," courtyard, interrogation, cell -- though not always to rest. The routine could start at any time of day or night.

Sometimes during the beatings in the courtyard, Harb would be stripped. "They took me outside, took my clothes and there were four or five people. Now one kicks me, the other receives me, and gives me to the first -- as a ball, kicking to and fro. Afterwards they let me crawl. I was still without clothes of course. So somebody sat on my back, and they were laughing."

On another occasion, Harb was made to crawl, bizarrely, into a dog kennel, less than two feet square. The dog was not in it, but Harb could hear it howling nearby.

Harb also heard the sounds of other prisoners: "On one occasion in the very early period they took me to the cupboard at night... at perhaps nine or twelve o'clock. Then I was taken outside and I heard some voices, sounds of pain, crying, pleading, 'Oh my head.' 'Oh my stomach.' 'You are killing me.' Of course I couldn't see who were the people who were groaning, but I heard it."

Certainly, the centre appeared to be staffed to handle more than one inmate. Between June 12-16 -- the five days of intensive questioning -- Harb was interrogated by six or seven different men, all in civilian clothes. The "Syrian" was not always among them. Nor was violence always used -- though when it was, it was severe. At one point, Harb says, his feet were beaten with a stick.

After those five days, however, his treatment eased. He was interrogated for another 12 days, but the sessions became more relaxed and discursive, and he was spared the "cupboard" and the courtyard. "I don't know if I had convinced them I had nothing to do with military charges," Harb says.

On what he calculates was June 28, Harb, still blindfolded, was driven from the centre to Yagur prison outside Haifa in northern Israel. Five or six of

her prisoners went with him. At Yagur, Harb began the detention from which he was released in January this year. ISRAELI DENIES that Harb was tortured. Its most detailed rebuttal was given by Ambassador Doron in a speech at the United Nations last November, after a report by a "special committee" of the U.N. on the occupied territories had mentioned Harb's case among others.

The lawyer Felicia Langer had brought several of these cases to the U.N.; so Doron first attacked her credibility: "a member of the politbureau of the pro-Moscow Communist party" and "an active propagandist against the state -- devoted to the slander and denigration of Israel."

Harb, Doron continued had been detained for investigation of his "subversive activities on behalf of a terror organisation." As soon as his allegations of torture had become known, he had been examined by two doctors who had "found absolutely nothing wrong with him." An Arab delegation from his home town, Ramallah, had also been allowed to visit him; they too, Doron said, had been "satisfied that he had been mistreated in any way." As to the substance of Harb's charges, Doron said that after "impartial inquiries" which the Israeli authorities had themselves instituted, he could state that no torture had taken place. "Nobody's held in prison blindfolded and tied up."

The other parties involved in those inquiries have different recollections. It was only a day or so after Harb had left the interrogation centre that his wife Afaf visited him in Yagur prison. She said, she says, horrified: "He looked terrible. He was pale and exhausted, and he had lost a lot of weight."

Her report of what she had seen and what her husband told her caused unrest in Ramallah. Harb's family is well-known locally, and Harb's own writings and speeches had given him a reputation. Seeing this, the Israeli military governor of Ramallah ordered Harb's transfer from Yagur to the local prison.

It was on his arrival there that Harb was examined by two Israeli doctors -- perfunctory, Harb claims. He was

also interviewed by a delegate of the International Red Cross, to whom he made a formal complaint of torture. And as Doron said, Harb was allowed to meet a local deputisation: the deputy mayor of Ramallah and his own brother. We have talked to both men. Contrary to what Doron claimed, both say they did think Harb had been mistreated. His brother says Harb looked ill, had lost weight and showed signs of ill-treatment, including scars. The deputy mayor of the time, a lawyer named Alfred Kisek, recalled: "He told us he had been tortured. He didn't seem as bad as I had heard, but he looked ill and we believed that he had been ill-treated."

What of Israel's "impartial inquiries" into the case? Early in July, as unrest grew over the allegations put about by Harb's wife, the police minister, Shlomo Hillel, announced an inquiry -- under a police officer. Harb was taken to Ramallah police headquarters to be questioned. It was, he says, a cursory affair. The resultant statement was no more than 500 words. (By contrast, the transcript of our detailed questioning of Harb totals 11,000 words.) The policeman also questioned Langer's six other complainants. By early August, he had presented his report. It dismissed the allegations.

Langer fought back. With another lawyer, Walid Fahum, she filed a complaint in the Supreme Court in Tel Aviv alleging that the inquiry had been inadequate and the minister, Hillel, delinquent in his duty. Technically, therefore, the court could only examine the narrow procedural issue. But the lawyers, of course, hoped the court would consider the wider issue of the allegations themselves. And this the court duly did.

Its procedure was so strange, however, that at the very least considerable doubt must be cast on what it found. No fuller statements were taken. The court said it limited itself "to choosing between the conflicting claims of the prisoners and the investigators as submitted in writing." On the strength of medical reports which "did not show any signs of intentionally inflicted injuries" it chose to believe the investigators. On Dec. 18 the

complaint against Hillel was dismissed.

WE KNOW, as we have said of eight other Palestinian Arabs who appear to have been in the special interrogation centre at about the same time as Harb. Two are still in custody, but of the six who were freed we traced and interviewed four:

Mohammed Abu Ghabry, Jamal Freitah, Khalidoun Abdul Haq, Husni Haddad.

Only Haddad was in exile in Jordan. (He died in Amman in May this year; we retain the tape of our interview with him.) The other three still live, like Harb, on the West Bank. None was ever charged.

In view of what they say, it is important to consider whether these four and Harb could have colluded their accounts. Harb and three of them were certainly together for some days in Yagur, immediately after interrogation. But then they were split up, and only two served in the same prison (Haq and Freitah in Nabulsi). Haddad had not been in Yagur with the others, but he saw Harb for a few days in Ramallah when he was taken there for a hearing to extend his detention.

This gives the theoretical possibility that the five men could have conspired to fabricate a story. But only during those days at Yagur could a story have been cooked up -- to be passed to Haddad later. And there are two further points. After his deportation to Jordan, Haddad had no chance to meet the others. Secondly, we first interviewed two of those still on the West Bank -- Haq and Abu Ghabry -- without any warning and before the final pair, Harb and Freitah, had been freed. We questioned them only days after their release.

In our view these facts and the weight of detail the men volunteered 30 months after their experiences argue reality rather than some long-remembered fabrication.

These are their stories: Mohammed Abu Ghabry, a shoemaker from Jerusalem, spoke of the interrogation centre as a "military camp" where the guards wore "soldiers' uniforms." He too was stripped, photographed and given

## U.S. announces

# Israel clearly has to withdraw on all fronts

WASHINGTON, June 28 (R).— Following is the text of the Carter administration's statement yesterday on the Middle East.

"We believe strongly that progress toward a negotiated peace in the Middle East is essential this year if future disaster is to be avoided. We also believe that the only true security for any country in that troubled area is a true peace negotiated between the parties."

"Fortunately, we do not begin our efforts in a vacuum. The starting point exists in the U.N. Security Council resolution 242 of November, 1967, which all governments involved have accepted. The United States' policy since 1967 has consistently sought to apply the principles agreed in that resolution to the process of negotiations called for in the Security Council resolution 338 of October, 1973, which all parties involved also accepted."

"The peace foreseen in these resolutions will require both sides to the dispute to make difficult compromises. We are not asking for one-sided concessions from anyone. The Arab states will have to agree to implement a kind of peace which produces confidence in its durability. In our view that means security arrangements on all fronts satisfactory to all parties to guarantee established borders. It also involves steps toward the normalisation of relations with Israel."

"The peace to be durable must also deal with the Palestinian issue. In this connection, the president has spoken of the need for a homeland for the Palestinians, whose exact nature should be negotiated between the parties."

"Clearly, whatever arrangements are made would have to take into account the security requirements of all parties involved with in the terms of resolution 242. In return for this kind of peace, Israel clearly should withdraw from occupied territories. We consider that this resolution means withdrawal on all three fronts of the Middle East -- that is, Sinai, Golan, West Bank and Gaza -- with the exact border and security arrangements being agreed in the negotiations."

"Further, these negotiations must start without any preconditions from any side. This means no territories including the West Bank are automatically excluded from the items to be negotiated."

"To automatically exclude any territory under dispute would be contradictory to the principle of negotiating without preconditions, nor does it conform to the spirit of resolution 242 which forms the framework for these negotiations. Every administration since 1967 has consistently supported 242, and it has the widest international support as well."

a one-piece overall in camouflage colours. He too talks of being blindfolded with "a black bag made of very thick cloth with two air holes in the top. He too was blindfolded the whole time except in his cell or under interrogation. Like Harb he described a "stony courtyard," and mentioned the presence of dogs.

Harb, asked to estimate the layout and size of the centre said that he could not do so, because he thought he had been led everywhere in circles. Abu Ghabry, asked the same question, replied: "I couldn't tell. The problem was they used to walk me in circles..."

Jamal Freitah, a labourer from Nabulsi, talked of a "prison uniform" and a "bag of black cloth" over his head. He spoke of crawling naked over gravel; during that ordeal, he added, his eyes were covered with an extra blindfold under the bag.

At least once a day, he said, he was put into what he called "the frigidaire": "It is about 60 cms by 160 cms high. The concrete in the floor was made in a way that it looks like small hills near to each other with very sharp edges. Everyone of them is like a nail."

Khalidoun Abdul Haq, a partner in a Nabulsi construction company, spoke of being stripped, photographed and given "a camouflage overall" to wear. His blindfold was "a black sack made of cloth" with "two

holes in the top to let air in." He talked of a courtyard -- he called it "a place in the open air" -- where, he said, he was hung by his arms from a hook in a wall. And he remembered a tiny cupboard -- "the floor was covered with very sharp stones which were set on cement."

Husni Haddad, at the time of his arrest a factory owner in Bethlehem, was given a khaki jacket and trousers rather than an overall. But the "black canvas sack" with the two holes was unchanged. So was "a sort of garden" with "gravel underfoot" where he was once made to crawl and kicked as he did. He too remembered a cell 50 cms by 50 cms by 150 cms, the floor of which had spikes "like people's thumbs" but with sharp edges.

Even mundane details in Harb's account were confirmed by Haddad. They said that the first interrogation room had instructional charts showing weapons on its walls. Both said that a strange noise disturbed their sleep. Harb talked of "sounds of engines, whirring." Haddad spoke of "a kind of hissing noise from an engine, or maybe a buzzing noise." The plastic plates, the absence of cutlery, the plastic bucket for a lavatory, the lack of details match in the five accounts.

(To be continued)

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## Talhouni leaves for Euro-Arab meeting

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AMMAN (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni left for Luxembourg Tuesday morning to attend the Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue starting there June 30.

Ten European countries will attend the conference, in addition to nine Arab countries: Jordan, Egypt, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, Sudan, Mauritania, Syria and Lebanon.

## IMF team meets agriculture minister

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a received the visiting delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and briefed its members on the various projects under implementation by his ministry.

The delegation was also received Monday by Minister of Finance Mohammad Dabbas to discuss the country's financial and economic situation.

The delegation is currently here on a visit to study and evaluate Jordan's financial situation and sound out the possibility of financing a number of Jordanian development projects.

## JORDAN TO RAISE \$100m LOAN FOR ZARQA REFINERY

LONDON, June 27 (AFP). — Jordan is to raise a loan of \$100 million here to finance an extension of its crude oil refinery at Zarqa, sources said here today.

The six-year loan will carry an interest rate of about 1.5 points above the London interbank rate.



Her Highness Princess Aila cuts the ribbon to open an exhibition of Jordanian fine art at the Palace of Culture Monday. (JNA photo).

## For the first time... Jordan's artists exhibit under same roof

By Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

The First Jordanian Fine Arts Exhibition, under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, was inaugurated by Her Highness Princess Aila at the Palace of Culture Monday afternoon.

The exhibition, which stays open until July 1, is organized by the Ministry of Culture and Youth and the Department of Culture and Art.

A total of 36 painters and sculptors are displaying 150 works. Some of the students at the Institute of Fine Arts are also exhibiting their works.

Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, who was present at the opening, praised the Jordanian artist for the role he plays and expressed the hope that he will participate at international exhibitions in the near future.

He announced that another exhibit will be held in Amman next year in which Arab and foreign artists will participate.

The minister added that his ministry will do its best to back arts and the theatre in Jordan so they reach a high standard.

Mr. Muhanna Durra, the acting Director General of the

Department of Culture and Art, pointed out the importance of such an exhibition:

"This exhibition may be considered a unique display of the various talents in the field of fine art in Jordan. Since it shows different styles and different trends, this experiment reveals a powerful willingness to produce a definite personal style. We notice how easily Jordanian artists manage to absorb and assimilate their previous experiences abroad in order to create their own artistic character."

"Jordanian art is being developed into something that may be called Jordanian, but which is in fact part of a great international spirit."

"It is also interesting to observe, through the works exhibited, how the artists distinguish between their own heritage and the visual sensation."

The paintings and sculptures by students at the Institute of Fine Arts are very eloquent and deserve special attention because they are the product of purely local teaching. The elder artists, on the other hand, have mainly studied abroad.

The fine art movement started in Jordan in 1948, when a White Russian artist, Georges Alief, taught a group of artists. An Italian artist, Armando Pron, followed him. Several private workshops existed before the Institute of Fine Arts was founded in 1970.

And now this First Jordanian Exhibition will be a date to remember in the history of painting and sculpture in Jordan.

The following artists are exhibiting: Ahmad Hassan, Adibah Elkadi, Ahmad Nawash, Badi Twef, Jalal Akeriqat, Hafiz Kassas, Khaled Jayosi, Khalil Ghemem, Da'ed Eltel, Diana Shamonki, Rafeh Shaban, Zaki Shaleh, Said Haddadin, Samia Zaro, Shibli Haddadin, Salih Abu Shindi, Afaf Ararat, Aziz Amour, Omar Besul, Ali Ghoul, Foad Mimi, Kasem Amoudi, Kawther Shafik, Kayed Amr, Koram Nimri, Mohammad Dibajeh, Mohammad Samara, Mohammad Sayed, Mahmoud Sadeq, Mamoun Thubian, Mubanna Durra, Nasser Abdul Aziz, Yussef Hussein, Yasser Dweiq and Abdul Rahman Masri.

## Minister of culture makes trip to Syria

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and his Syrian opposite number Dr. Najah Al Attar met in Damascus Tuesday to review bilateral cultural relations and the exchange of information and expertise concerning the fine arts, theatre and publication.

Sharif Fawwaz is on a two-day official visit to Syria at Dr. Al Attar's invitation. The minister of culture will complete talks on cultural co-

## Cabinet confirms death sentence on 6 West Bankers

AMMAN (Agencies). — The Cabinet has confirmed death sentences on six more men from the Israeli-occupied West Bank for selling land and real estate to the Israelis, the official Jordan News Agency said Tuesday.

This brings to more than 20 the number of West Bankers condemned to death by special courts since the Law for Preventing the Sale of Property to the Enemy was enacted in 1973.

All 20 were tried in absentia and the confirmation of the sentences by the Cabinet, which makes them final, means that they will face hanging and will not be allowed a retrial if and when they are arrested by the authorities here.

The agency did not say when the six people, who live in the Jerusalem area, were tried.

The court also ordered the confiscation of their moveable and immovable property and considered the sale as null and void.

Similar sentences on eight other people from the West Bank were confirmed by the Cabinet last week.

## Municipality Officials Sentenced for Bribery

The military governor general Tuesday confirmed sentences passed on a number of Amman Municipality employees for embezzlement and bribery.

Malunoud Youssef Abbedi was sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 271 -- equal to the sum which he had embezzled.

Showki Ahmad Riwawi was sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 163 for embezzlement and desecration of a tomb.

Mustafa Yahya Yamani and Ali Ibrahim Abu Aiyeh were both sentenced to one and a half year imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 3 each for bribery and exploiting their positions for personal gain.

## Adnan Abu Odeh visits Bahrain

MANAMA, June 28 (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh arrived today in Manama, Bahrain, after a three-day visit to Muscat for discussions on economic and developing bilateral relations in the information field.

Mr. Abu Odeh's visit to Bahrain is part of a tour of that state to coordinate relations in this field.

He was received on arrival here by the Bahraini Minister of Information, Mr. Tariq Al Muayed, and high-ranking Bahraini officials.

## Telecomms contract signed

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement to increase the number of telephone lines in Amman was signed by the Telecommunications Corporation and a British company Tuesday.

A total of 32 special units will be linked to the existing underground cable network. The JD 186,000 project will be completed in August.

The agreement was signed by Telecommunications Minister Abdul Ru'uf Al Rawabdeh and Mr. Richard Vernon, the representative of the British company.

## New road due in Amman

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement to build a new 8 kms. road between Ain Ghazal and Al Hussein Youth City was signed by the Ministry of Public Works and a local contractor Tuesday.

The four-lane road will be completed in 18 months at a cost of JD 1.7 million.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Public Works Said Bino and the director of the contracting company.

## The new Swissair timetable to Switzerland via Beirut:

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## Belgium to take presidency

## EEC summit begins

By Mohsin Ali

LONDON, June 28 (R). — The urgent problem of large-scale unemployment, especially among the young, East-West relations, the Middle East and African developments will be main themes of a two-day Common Market summit opening here tomorrow, British officials said today.

They said that it would be a heads of government low-key meeting with no big rows or brand new initiatives expected. The officials predicted that at the summit — the last under Britain's six-month presidency of the council of ministers — would be held in a businesslike atmosphere. Britain hands over the presidency to Belgium on Friday.

In discussing inflation and economic growth, the leaders of the nine community nations will find that unemployment is the most serious economic problem facing their countries with an overall total of 5.2

million. This is estimated to go up to 5.4 million by the end of this year, the officials added. Meanwhile inflation is averaging 10 per cent a year in the community.

While reviewing the world economic and monetary situation, the summit leaders will examine the results of the recent Paris economic dialogue between the rich industrial nations of the north and the poor developing countries of the south.

In surveying East-West relations the summit will hear a report from French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on his talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at Rambouillet, near Paris, last week. This will enable the president and the prime ministers to assess the work of the two-week-old, 35-state European Security Conference in Belgrade. This is preparing to monitor the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki declaration on detente and human rights.

The discussion on Africa will

enable British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen to inform their colleagues of prospects for a new Anglo-American initiative on Rhodesia. This is designed to bring majority black majority rule to the breakaway British colony by the end of next year.

The summit is likely to issue a statement setting out the European Community's latest position on the best approach towards getting a Middle East settlement.

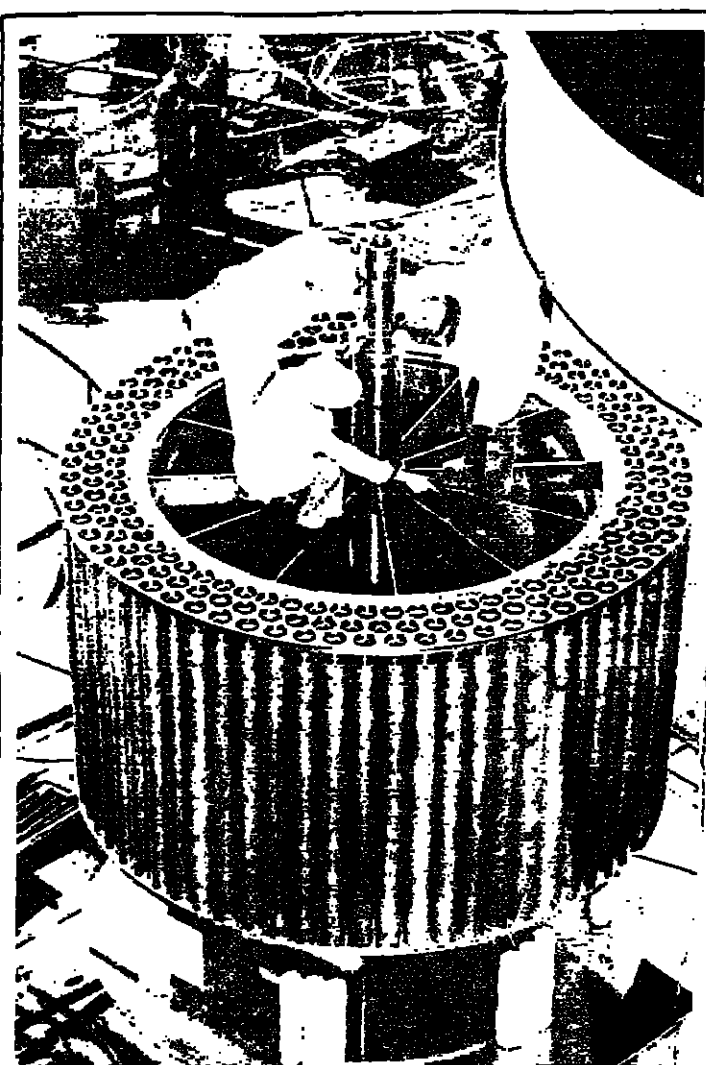
Only yesterday President Carter's administration said Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territories as part of a durable Middle East peace settlement and within the terms of the United Nations Security Council's November 1967 resolution 242.

The summit here is also expected to touch on the enlargement of the European Community. Negotiations on Greek membership are to be continued at ambassadorial level in Brussels on July 9. Portugal has also applied for membership and Spain may do so before the end of this year.

Fisheries questions are not expected to come up as Ireland — which has a main interest in this problem — is being represented by outgoing Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave. He does not hand over to Mr. Jack Lynch until next month.

The summit meeting will also provide opportunities for private bilateral talks on a host of issues between various leaders and Mr. Roy Jenkins, the president of the community's executive commission.

The leaders from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland will be dinner guests of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace tomorrow night.



Specialists of the Beloyarsk Atomic Power Plant in the Central Urals check the drums of depleted packets, one of the reactor's units.

## Canada permits purchase of firm by Kuwaitis

OTTAWA, June 28 (AFP). — The Canadian government has authorised three Kuwaiti sheikhs and a doctor to purchase the Toronto company Jeoram Pharmaceuticals Limited. It was learned here yesterday. The buyers were named as sheikhs Nasser El Ahmad, Hamad Sabah Al Ahmad and Salwa Al Ahmad and Dr. Khalid Osman Mahmud.

Under a federal law the government has to approve purchases of sizeable Canadian firms by foreign companies.

## U.S. trade deficit down for May

WASHINGTON, June 28 (R). — America's trade deficit with the rest of the world declined in May to the lowest level of the year, mostly due to sharp drops in purchases of imported coffee and oil.

The Commerce Department said yesterday that imports exceeded exports by \$1.22 billion compared with \$2.62 billion in April.

The trade deficit so far this year is \$9.77 billion, compared with \$360.9 million over the same period last year. The

overall deficit last year was \$5.87 billion.

The government expects a deficit of more than \$30 billion this year. The Carter administration considers a U.S. trade deficit necessary if the rest of the world is to strengthen economically.

The May total was the first fall in the monthly deficit since December, when imports exceeded exports by \$610 million.

From December to April, the United States logged four consecutive record monthly deficits, with oil imports account-

ing for a large share of the increase.

But oil imports dropped by 26 per cent in volume, contributing substantially to the first decline in imports overall in eight months.

Imports fell 7.8 per cent to \$11.62 billion while exports rose 4.3 per cent to \$10.4 billion. On the value basis used by most of its trading partners, which include shipping and insurance costs in measuring imports, the trade deficit amounted to \$2.01 billion compared with \$3.45 billion for April.

## Japanese authorities appeal for "more judicious" exports

TOKYO, June 28 (AFP). — Japanese authorities today recommended "more judicious" exports to cope with current trade frictions with the United States and Western Europe.

The appeal was made by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in its annual white paper on trade.

The white paper also stressed the need to build up imports of manufactured articles, particularly from advanced countries.

It said Japan recorded a big \$9,897 million merchandise trade surplus in 1976.

But the report pointed out that Japan suffered a \$1,700 million current account deficit (merchandise trade, invisible trade and transfer account combined) in the three-year period following the 1973 oil price jump.

The white paper called on the government to enforce a more positive reflationary programme if Japan still registers a current-account surplus, despite "more judicious" exports and increased imports.

The report also advised an "appropriate operation of the current float system" — implying that the Japanese currency should continue to be allowed to find its market rate freely.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* LONDON, June 28 (R). — A new set of safety regulations, applying mainly to ships carrying pilgrims to and from Mecca, has come into force, IMCO, the inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation said today.

IMCO, the United Nations agency concerned with shipping safety, said that such vessels, called special trade passenger ships, were largely engaged in the extensive pilgrim trade in the Indian Ocean and neighbouring seas. Large numbers of unbirthed passengers are often carried.

\* PARIS, June 28 (AFP). — France today froze coffee, cocoa, chocolate and certain textile prices. It also prohibited the practice of "recommended prices" for tires, paints, sports goods, campaign equipment and some other items.

\* HONG KONG, June 28 (AFP). — Hong Kong, which is experiencing its worst drought this century, will have its water supplies cut to ten hours a day from next Tuesday, it was announced here today. Director of Water Supplies, William Tucker, said the colony's reservoirs at present held only 44.6 per cent of their normal capacity compared with 78.3 per cent at the same time last year.

\* NEW YORK, June 28 (AFP). — Motor-cars manufactured in this country will have to be able to cover 23 miles (35 kms) per gallon of petrol (3.8 litres) by 1981, Minister of Transport Brock Adams announced Sunday.

## Iran turns to Australia for meat imports

TEHRAN, June 28 (AFP). — Iran is to import 33,000 tons of meat from Australia in the next three years, the Tehran Journal reports.

The business will be handled by a joint company with its headquarters in Canberra and the support of two Iranian banks and the National Bank of Australia.

Iran, whose production of meat is far from satisfactory in the face of rapidly-growing domestic demand, imports considerable quantities of meat from New Zealand and Bulgaria in particular.

Bulgaria is to ship 400,000 head of sheep to Iran under an agreement signed with this country last week.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.5	83.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.8	81.2
Iraqi dinar	840	845
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	470
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.72039	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3540 / 80	West German marks
	2.4965 / 80	Dutch guilders
	2.4850 / 40	Swiss francs
	36.18 / 21	Belgian francs
	4.9325 / 35	French francs
	884.75 / 85	Italian lire
	270.75 / 85	Japanese yen
	4.4190 / 220	Swedish crowns
	5.3340 / 70	Norwegian crowns
	6.0510 / 40	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices suffered a market setback Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average lost more than eight points in early active trading.

The market was mixed and slightly lower throughout most of the session, but fell suddenly during the last two hours. Portfolio adjustments by institutional investors were apparently partly responsible for this decline. Unfavourable forecasts for the U.S. economy also seemed to have a negative impact on the market today.

Losers led gainers at the bell by a wide margin (908 to 523), as most groups of shares closed on a weaker tone, with the exception of gold mines.

Department store, chemical and auto issues were among the hardest hit. Dow Chemical fell 1-1/8 to 34-3/8, while General Motors also lost 1-1/8 to 68-1/2. British Petroleum was again the most active issue today and lost 1/8 to 16-1/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 815.62, a loss of 8.48 points; Transp. at 236.90, a loss of 1.22; utilities at 115.03, a loss of 0.74. 22,670,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,060,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Trading in British Petroleum shares dominated the session Tuesday, dealers said, with the new shares finishing 21 pence higher at 391 and the "old" shares 14 pence up at 940. Other oils were mixed.

The rest of the equity market and government bonds showed little change from mid-session easier levels. At 15:00 the F.T. index was off 2.1 at 457.4.

Net falls among government bonds ranged to 1/4 point among longer loans while shorts eased 1/16 to 1/8. Golds were occasionally easier. Canadian and U.S. stocks lost ground.

Joseph Lucas closed 5p down while falls of 3p to 5p were noted in ICI, Fisons, Turner and Newall, and GEC. Banks eased between a penny and 6p. Insurances and properties were narrowly mixed.

Standard and Chartered Bank rose 3p after result.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$148.00/oz.

## Israeli shipping line cancels all regular stop-overs in Djibouti

HAIFA, June 28 (AFP). — Israel's national shipping line Zim was today reported to have ordered all its ships to cancel regular halts at Djibouti, the former French port enclave which became an independent republic yesterday.

Sources close to Zim at Haifa said that up to now six company ships flying Israeli colours put into Djibouti regularly on voyages to the Far East, Eastern Africa or Australia.

The sources said the Zim

agent at Djibouti had been informed of the company's decision.

The measure will not affect vessels chartered by Zim and flying a foreign flag until further notice, the sources said.

Djibouti had reportedly come under pressure from Arab nations, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, particularly, to close its port facilities to Israeli shipping.

Djibouti has applied for membership in the Arab League.

## Shipowners anxious to end ASRY Bahraini supertanker dry dock

BAHRAIN, June 28 (AFP). — Twelve international shipowners have expressed interest in using this year the supertanker dry dock which is nearing completion here.

The dock complex, known as the Arabian Ship Repair Yard (ASRY), is an Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) venture with member-states Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Iraq and Libya contributing to the financing.

At a recent meeting in Kuwait, it was decided to raise

ASRY's fully-paid-up capital to \$340 million.

Shipping agents from 14 countries who met here at the week-end to inspect the ASRY complex and to hear the repair terms were reported by an ASRY spokesman to be "very impressed both by the facilities on offer and the quality of the management."

For the first 10 years the dock will be managed by the Portuguese firm Lisnave. A spokesman for the marketing side of the ASRY said that the agents had been offered a "very attractive repair package deal."

The crucial points of a sales package are price, time and quality and the spokesman declared that the ASRY was determined its yard would be competitive — whatever the effort needed.

The yard still hopes to handle its first ship in October, but this will depend on the arrival of the dock gate, weighing more than 1,000 tons, which is now being towed from Portugal by two tugs.

The ASRY official said it was only just being realised what enormous potential the engineering facilities at the yard had for major industrial work. The spokesman then added: "Bahrain now has a fantastic facility here, not just for ship repairing. The workshops and equipment are literally the best in the world."

"What we can build in steel is almost unlimited. It includes major sections for oil refineries, desalination plants, drilling rigs, barges and, if required, all the steel work necessary for the coming causeway between here and Saudi Arabia."

The agreements were initiated by Abu Zaid Dordah, Libyan Minister of Municipalities, and by several Ethiopian officials.

The nine-member Libyan delegation left here on Sunday.

## FURNISHED FLAT TO LET

Two bedroom basement flat in Shmeisani area reasonably

furnished with running hot water.

Available for the summer only.

Contact 36487 between 4-6 p.m.

## FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

1. Ground floor apartment, consisting of two bedrooms, living room, dining room, a kitchen and a bathroom, central heating, hot water and a TELEPHONE in Al Hussein neighbourhood.

2. Small apartment consisting of one bedroom, living room, a kitchenette and bathroom. Located behind the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Please call 65093 from 2-4 p.m.

61836 from 4-6 p.m.

60917 from 9-10 p.m.

## Marketing is pegged as key problem in developing tropical timber industry

In the long series of commodity talks taking place in Geneva the latest has been about tropical timber — a product that gets little attention internationally and yet can be vital to the economies of the developing world. Though world consumption is stretching supplies to the limits only 20 per cent of the known species of tropical trees are marketed.

GENEVA (Gemini) — One of the Third World's most obvious assets — and yet one that has received relatively little international attention — is its forests.

At the vital preliminary UNCTAD IV meeting in Manila in February 1976, the major exporters — Malaysia and Indonesia in Asia, the Ivory Coast and Ghana from Africa, had to insist on the inclusion of tropical timber in UNCTAD's original list of ten in the integrated commodity programme.

Now experts from these and other exporting countries have met with major importers in Geneva to thrash out a programme of negotiations that could lead to a radical reform of the trade in tropical timber.

Today developing countries hold over half the world's supply of timberland, and yet account for only 16 per cent (1973) of the world's exports of forest products.

The exploitation of this resource is beset with paradoxes and problems. The world's consumption of timber products is stretching traditional supply capacities to the limit. And yet only 20 per cent of the known species of tropical trees are marketed.

In a recent article in the EEC's magazine *Courier*, J. Morallet, of the French Centre Technique Forestier Tropical, points out that ten varieties of timber account for 93 per cent of timber exports from Africa. A similar tale can be told for the major Asian exporting countries like Sabah, Sarawak and Indonesia. Consumer resistance to new products perpetuates a vast under-utilisation of the forest area as a whole.

At the same time heavy demand for popular woods like teak and mahogany has created critical shortages of these species in some areas. Most exporting countries now regulate their exports, and some impose strict quotas.

But the scarcity of one or two species also points to the dangers of a much wider over-exploitation of forest lands. A destruction not only from the demand for wood but also as a result of the ever increasing need for more land on which to grow food crops.

Already planners, while trying to increase the exploitation of the natural forest, are having to plan its preservation. In this they have to achieve a delicate balance between increased productivity, a planned expansion of arable land, and the preservation of forest land for future demand, both international and domestic.

Another paradox of the world's exploitation of tropical forest lands is perhaps more familiar. The acute shortage of books and paper that hampers educational endeavours in lands rich in trees and timber is yet another example of the social and economic costs of an unequal distribution of technology.

While developing countries account for 16 per cent of

In Latin America, Brazil is planning to increase its pulp manufacturing capacity by some three million tons. The African industry is more overwhelmingly dominated by unprocessed exports, but veneers and plywood products are expanding here as well.

In the long-term development of tropical timber industry three issues stand out; growth in the producing countries' own domestic consumption, increased productivity of forest lands, and international marketing.

The first two are very much in the hands of national development boards and producer associations like the Organisation of African Wood-Exporting Countries formed in 1976. Many countries are shifting their production away from exports

faced with unstable demand and effective barriers to marketing new products are both anxious to discuss what can be done to improve the trade in timber products.

The week long meeting in Geneva agreed to set up an expert group to establish appropriate international arrangements in key areas.

Firstly, more stable market conditions. Exporters lost heavily from falling demand in the 1974-75 recession. This clearly emerges from the financial outlays in the first year of the EEC's exports earnings scheme, Stabex. Some 43 per cent of total transfers were for falling export earnings in timber products — Ivory Coast, the Congo, Ghana and the Cameroons all being major recipients.

Exporters are asking for the maintenance of the real value of their export earnings, but consumers are unlikely to agree to this being done through the price mechanism. As in other commodity negotiations this is likely to be a long and contentious issue.

The other major concern of the Geneva meeting was with marketing, exporters are concerned to improve the accessibility of tropical timber products to the markets of consuming countries. This is not so much a question of tariffs but of getting buyers to accept new woods, though plywood, for example, does have tariffs ranging from 13 to 20 per cent levied against it.

Producers have already begun to attract customers away from traditional woods, offering their new woods at cheaper prices.

But what is needed is better exchange of market information — the cost and advantages of competing woods, shifts in consumer demand, the types of new wood available. This in turn will call for agreement on international standardisation of woods.

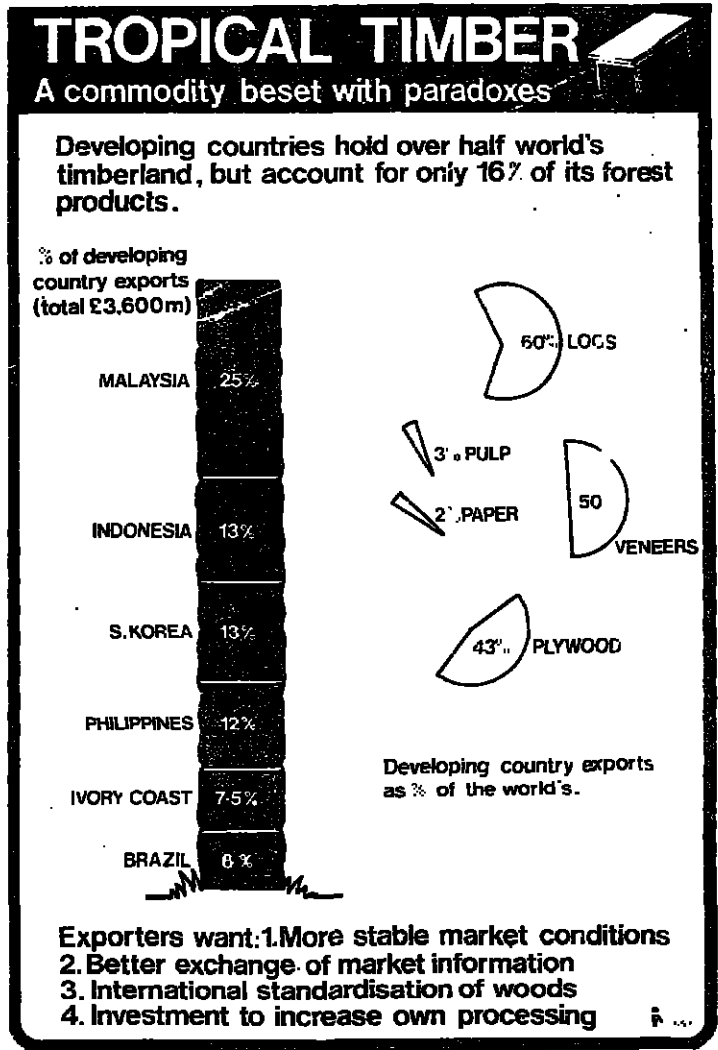
On top of this, producing countries will be wanting to attract new investment to increase the processing of their timber exports. Crucial here is the application of a technology appropriate to production in tropical, developing countries.

Recent advances in cost effective smaller mills are reported by the Food and Agricultural Organisation, but producers' access to relevant technology is still important.

In a recent interview given to *Courier* Dr. King, head of the FAO's forestry division, identified marketing as the real problem in developing the tropical timber industry. This is clearly going to be one of the major concerns of UNCTAD's experts' group on tropical timber.

But in the long run whether the Third World producers are going to be able to preserve their forests for both their own escalating demand as well as for an insistent industrialised world will be the crucial test.

In this context, Europe and North America already need a coherent policy on alternative non-wood sources if it is to feed on its own enormous consumption of paper.



Exporters want: 1. More stable market conditions  
2. Better exchange of market information  
3. International standardisation of woods  
4. Investment to increase own processing

world exports of forest products they account for only 3 per cent of pulp exports and a mere 2 per cent of exports of paper and paper board.

Imported paper comes expensive. And with over half the world's forests, developing countries consume only 8 per cent of the world's production of paper and paper products. Traditional exports are still sawn logs, planks and other unprocessed products.

But Third World is not standing still. Pulp capacity is expected to double its 1973 level by 1980. Countries like South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore with few or no forests appear in the lists of major exporters as a result of their growing plywood, veneers and gradually more pulp and paper products.



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1977

# Your HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Act quickly now and put a new and interesting plan you have been postponing. Make more of an effort to get on the good side of co-workers and higher-ups.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal time to look into new ventures or travel. Making new associates who can be of help to you is good. Take no chances with your help.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your intuition is good regarding how to handle obligations better in the future, so follow it. Try to be more cooperative with mate or loved one and get better results. Avoid a troublemaker.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Matters concerning your partners are vital to you now, so handle them most intelligently, make fine plans for the future. Situations arise so that you know better where you stand with others.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You have a good deal to do and can cooperate better with associates and get right results now. Take time to improve health, also.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are highly inspired how to gain your finest aims and can go after them in a positive way and make a better position for yourself.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Improve affairs at home and achieve greater harmony. Entertain good friends and get good results. Avoid a troublemaker.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get the information you need so that you can make new projects more successful. Use caution where your temper is concerned.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study new interests well so that you can command a greater abundance in the near future. Talk over with an expert how to become efficient.

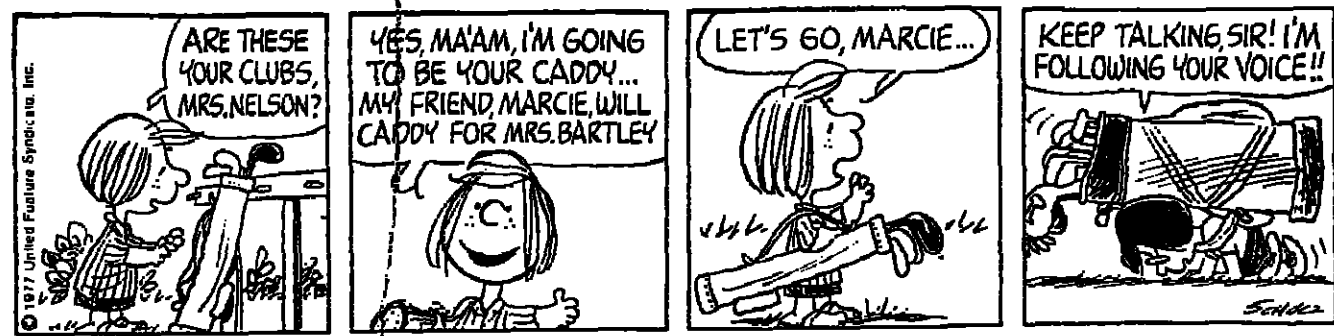
**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make necessary changes now, and stop procrastinating. Put off socializing or a later time.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Concentrate more on the idealistic side of your affairs and less on the material and get good results. Be more concerned with the problems of a loved one and have better understanding.

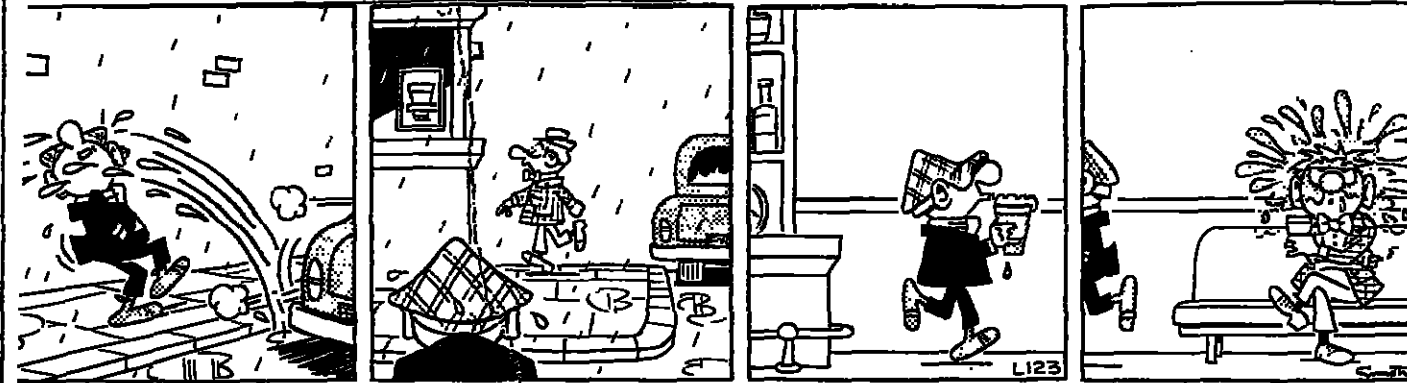
**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You want to be your gregarious self today and should follow through with this and get good results. A good time to meet new people.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get into those civic and career affairs that can bring you greater success and happiness. Make your capabilities known to bigwigs for good results. Be careful of a jealous friend.

## PEANUTS



## ANDY GAPP



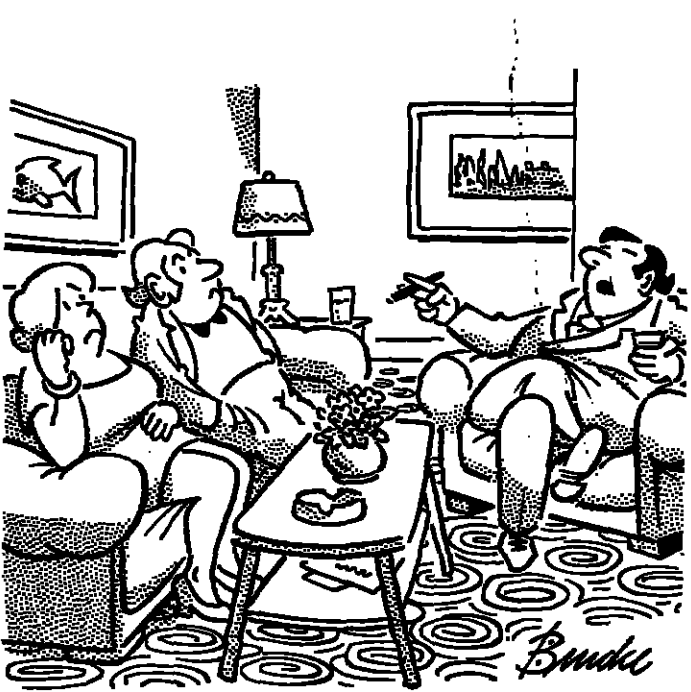
## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES

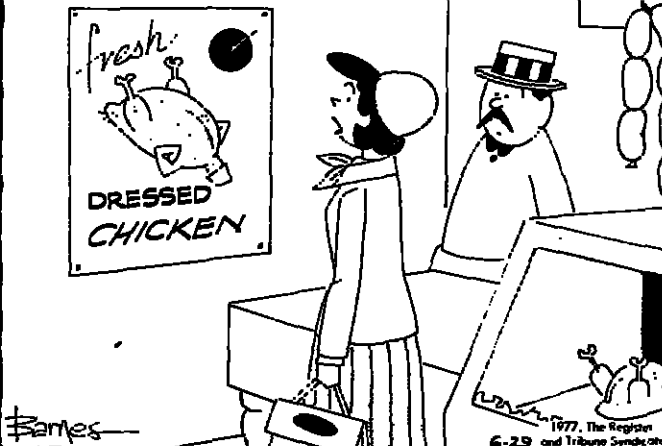


## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



DENMARK  
Erik Bencke  
"Now, that's one thing I've always had -- staying power."

## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"Why do they call them dressed when they really mean they're completely undressed, inside and out?"

## PROVERB

Being on the bottom has the consolation that at least you can't get any lower.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q 10 5  
♥ 8 6 3  
♦ 10 5 2  
♣ 8 3 2

**WEST**  
♠ 7 2  
♥ 4  
♦ A 6 3  
♣ A K 10 9 7

**EAST**  
♠ 9 8 6 4 3  
♥ J 7 5  
♦ K J 9 7  
♣ 6

**SOUTH**  
♠ K J  
♥ A K Q 10 9 2  
♦ Q 8 4  
♣ Q J

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass Pass  
2 ♥ 3 ♣ 3 ♥ Pass  
4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

The average post-mortem is a mine of misinformation. Here's a chance to eavesdrop on a post-hand analysis and decide for yourself which of the participants is right.

Against four hearts, West led the king of clubs and continued with the ace, on which East discarded his three of spades. East continued with a third club, declarer ruffed and laid down the trump ace. When both defenders followed, he claimed six trump tricks and four spades for his contract.

"Why don't you discard the nine of diamonds on the second club? Then I would have shifted to that suit and we would have taken two diamond tricks for a one-trick set," protested West. "When I discarded a low spade, it should have been obvious that I wanted a diamond shift," retorted East.

North added his two cents worth. "Partner, don't you think you had bid enough and should have passed three hearts?" South was incensed. "I

had 18 points in high cards. You didn't have to bid with 6 points and a flat hand." The only completely accurate statement was made by North. While South's

hand counted to 18 points, it was full of losers and the queen-jack of clubs should have been discounted. North's competitive raise to three hearts was eminently correct.

East was partially correct in suggesting that West should have shifted to a diamond. West had to hope that his partner held a king. If it was the king of spades, cash-

ing the ace of diamonds was unlikely to do any harm--the spade trick would not go away. But if declarer had the king of diamonds, cashing

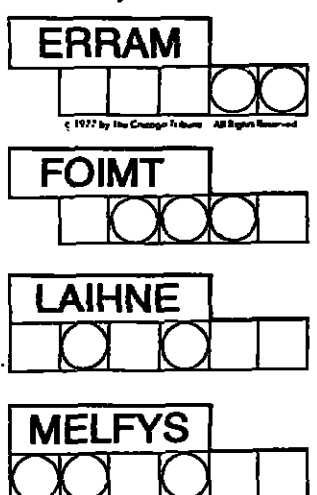
two diamond tricks immediately could be vital. West was also partly correct, though, for East could have discarded a high diamond to insure West shifted

to that suit. But all of the players overlooked the best defense. East should have ruffed the second club and returned the jack of diamonds! That would have netted three diamond tricks for a two-trick set.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.  
Answer: "FOURTY-FOUR" (Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: SUMAC JEWEL PREFER UTMOST  
Answer: What a perfect stranger was--JUST PERFECT!

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## OUT AND ABOUT

### GRAFFITI

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiyah School or CME. Tel. 33868. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service--order by phone.

### CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiyah School or CME. Tel. 33868. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service--order by phone.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 33868. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		RBC RADIO		AMMAN AIRPORT	
Channel 3 & 6:	6:30 Arabic series 6:30 Reportage	GMT 12:45 Sports Round-up 03:00 World News; 24 hours 05:30 Sarah Ward 06:30 The World Today	13:00 News: 24 hours 13:30 World Sports Club 14:30 Making a Map 14:50 News: Commentary 15:00 Just 2 Minutes 16:45 The World Today	Arrivals:	Departures:
6:00 Quran		06:50 News from Review	16:45 Terry Wogan's LP Show	7:25 Doha, Kuwait 7:30 Cairo (CA) 7:35 Dubai (AZ) 8:20 Muscat, Doha 9:00 Jeddah 9:45 Abu Dhabi 11:15 Beirut	8:45 Beirut (MEA) 8:45 Cairo (CA) 8:50 Beirut 9:05 Rome (AZ) 10:00 Amsterdam (KLM)
6:30 Agricultural programme		07:00 News: 24 hours 07:05 Sarah Ward 07:15 Report on Religion 08:40 News	17:08 Wimbledon 17:40 Book Choices 17:50 Sports Round-up 18:00 News: Radio 4 18:30 Top Ten 18:50 Outlook: News Summary	11:30 Baghdad (IA) 11:45 Bucharest (Taroni) 12:25 Jeddah (SD) 12:30 Kuwait (KA) 12:35 Athens (GA) 12:40 Laraca (CV) 12:50 Riyadh (SD) 12:55 Amman (AM) 13:00 Geneva	11:20 Jeddah (SD) 11:30 London 12:30 Baghdad (IA) 12:45 Bucharest (Taroni) 13:00 Cairo 13:10 Jeddah (SD) 13:15 Riyadh (KA) 14:15 Doha, Muscat (GA) 17:05 Laraca (CV) 18:15 Doha 18:20 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 20:30 Kuwait 22:35 Riyadh (SD) 22:40 Doha
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# South African police foil demonstration in Pretoria

PRETORIA, June 28 (R). — South African police arrested 23 young blacks today when students tried to stage a demonstration in the city centre. Riot control chief, Maj.-Gen. David Kriel, said that about 50 students arrived by train from the outlying African townships of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

"They started marching from the station down Paul Kruger Street, where they were confronted by police," he said. "Police broke up the march and arrested 23 of them."

The students carried placards saying: "We don't want your education," "Bantu education is spoiling us," and "Bantu education is rotten."

One student said later they were also demonstrating for the release of student leaders detained recently and had intended marching on Pretoria prison.

Road blocks were also set up today at all exits from the large black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg.

There have been rumours of plans to stage further demonstrations similar to the one last week when some 500 students marched on police headquarters in John Vorster Square in the centre of Johannesburg.

This was the first time Africans had planned a demonstration in the South African

capital since 1960. In Soweto, police said barricades had been set up in case of action by "troublemakers", but a police spokesman said the situation in the township was "quiet and under control".

## More guerrillas arrested

In another development South African police today arrested three nationalist guerrillas in the black townships of Pretoria and seized a cache of arms and ammunition.

Police said the three were arrested during follow-up operations after the attack in central Johannesburg two weeks ago in which three guerrillas shot dead two white men.

Brigadier P.J. Coetzee, Deputy Security Police Chief, said the three arrested were in the same "group" as those who left South Africa for guerrilla training in Angola after last year's township racial violence.

Today's arrests bring to eight the number of guerrillas arrested in South Africa in the past two weeks.

Brig. Coetzee said Czechoslovakian "Scorpion" pistols were among the arms found.

Yesterday South African police announced they had arrested three guerrillas after a high-speed chase.

Police are still looking for two of the group of 10 guerrillas which newspapers here said received training in Angola and then flew to Mozambique before entering South Africa.

## Carter decision on B-1 this week

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter on Thursday will announce his decision on the possible construction of a series of B-1 super-bombers for the U.S. Air Force, reliable White House sources said today.

Although Mr. Carter, in his election campaign, announced plans to abandon the B-1 a replacement for the B-52 bombers, he now seemed to be leaning towards agreeing to its construction, at least in limited numbers, sources said. Cost of the project would probably be a little more than \$100 million, sources said.

The American Air Force wants 244 B-1s to replace its B-52s. The new aircraft has twice the speed of the old one, can carry twice the payload of nuclear bombs and flies at an altitude allowing it to evade present radar systems.

Five prototypes of the B-1 are under construction. Observers said Mr. Carter's decision was politically delicate and his credibility was doubtless going to be thrown into question if he now gave the go-ahead for a project which he so strongly criticised as a money-waster in last year's electoral race.

To go ahead with the project will also slightly further cut him off, observers said, from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party which has reproached him for conservative policies in fiscal affairs. However, to drop the project will equally raise a strong critical reaction among the hawks in Congress.

## U.K. Liberals give terms to Labourites

LONDON, June 28 (AFP). — The Liberal Party has reaffirmed its stand that the future of its political pact with the ruling Labour Party government depends on the government's ability to control inflation and to stabilise the economy.

In a statement yesterday, Liberal Party M.P.s said that they considered the pact with the government, by which Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labour Party has managed to scrape together a thin majority in the House of Commons, had been useful and beneficial for the country.

However, sources close to the Liberals said the party caucus had agreed on a ten-point project to be put to Mr. Callaghan as conditions for the renewal of the Liberal-Labour pact when it expires in the autumn.

High among the ten points figures the Liberals' insistence that the government must adopt a policy of proportional representation for election to the European Parliament by universal suffrage, and a fresh government effort at devolution by which Wales and Scotland would get increased regional powers. The Liberals were also calling for fiscal reforms, sources said.

Each of the ten points will now be negotiated with the Labour Party government, the same sources added. The Liberals in Parliament met yesterday to discuss the future of the pact with the government which has been in effect since March. The results of their meeting were not fully known.

Liberal leader David Steel came out of the session and went straight off to see the prime minister. He was believed to have informed Mr. Callaghan of the party's decision.

Anti-pact Liberal M.P. Cyril Smith came out of the meeting with a big smile on his face and told newsmen: "I am very happy, very satisfied. There is more than one way to kill a pig." Other Liberal M.P.s refused to comment on the talks.

Until now the Liberals have always promised they will not endanger the pact before it runs out in September but they also always reserved the right not to renew it after that date.

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High among the ten points figures the Liberals' insistence that the government must adopt a policy of proportional representation for election to the European Parliament by universal suffrage, and a fresh government effort at devolution by which Wales and Scotland would get increased regional powers. The Liberals were also calling for fiscal reforms, sources said.

## Peking blames superpowers for complex situation in Mideast

HONG KONG, June 28 (AFP). — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua last night blamed "superpower competition" between the United States and the Soviet Union for the "superpower" complicated situation in the Middle East.

Speaking at a banquet in Peking for a visiting Palestine Liberation Organisation delegation, the Chinese foreign minister said without directly naming them that the "superpowers" had intensified their contention for the Middle East, the Red Sea area and Africa. "They tried their utmost to keep the Middle East in a state of neither war nor peace so as to satisfy their expansion and interference, exploit and attack each other. They supported and encouraged 'Israeli Zionist aggression', he said.

Particularly condemning the Soviet Union for doing all it could to undermine the rights of the Arab people, Mr. Huang said: "It was so far as to perpetrate subversion and sabotage in Arab countries and has become an immediate threat to the Arab people."

The Chinese foreign minister said that "the struggle against Israeli Zionism and the struggle against superpower hegemonism are closely connected and inseparable."

Mr. Huang held that the PLO would win final victory in its struggle so long as it closed its ranks and strengthened its unity with all

Arab countries and with the people of the Third World.

In his speech, the Palestinian delegation leader, Yasser Arafat, denounced "imperialists and Zionists" for their schemes against Palestine and other Arab states, but avoided any reference to the Soviet Union.

Saying that aggression by Zionism was still supported and protected by imperialist policy, Mr. Arafat added: "Imperialism is giving it all the material and manpower support, and through Israel's war machine, an extreme racist policy and position, namely refusal to withdraw an inch from their occupied territories and refusal to recognise the rights and demands of the Palestinian people."

In a speech held here today, one of China's top leaders, Vice Premier Li Shichen, reaffirmed to Arafat that China is still convinced that armed struggle is the only way to solve the Palestinian problem.

During a two-hour meeting described by a Palestinian source as "cordial, fraternal and positive", Arafat and the Chinese vice premier discussed current affairs. "The political situation in the Arab World in general and that of the Palestinian revolution in particular,"

## Spain denies it has lost interest in joining NATO, EEC groupings

MADRID, June 28 (AFP). — The Spanish government has denied a report this week saying that Spain is no longer interested in joining NATO and the European Common Market (EEC).

Commenting on the report in the current issue of the American news magazine Newsweek, written by Senior Editor Arnold de Borchgrave, a Spanish government spokesman said: "For economic, geographical and cultural reasons, Spain is an integral part of Europe." And he added: "At the opportune moment, the government will request membership for our country in the (European) community."

The spokesman was quoted by the national news agency Cifra.

The Newsweek article said that Spain would give up asking for Common Market membership because of the difficulties of Spanish industry in adapting to and competing with European industry. It added that Spain would orient its foreign policy more towards in-

tensified relations with the Arab countries.

The government spokesman said that integration of Spain into Europe and into the Western security system had been, and continued to be, a priority element in the government's policy.

The spokesman also said

that this priority "does not infringe on other lines of our country's foreign policy, to which the government is giving the attention they deserve."

He said recent statements by Premier Adolfo Suarez showed that Spain was standing by its decision to participate actively in western defence in NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation).

"So nothing authorises the risky assertion by certain foreign press circles to the effect that the Spanish government is no longer interested in NATO or the Common Market," he said.

## More Rhodesia border clashes are reported

SALISBURY, June 28 (AFP). — The armed forces of Rhodesia, Botswana and Zambia exchanged fire on Sunday at the junction of the three countries' frontiers. It was announced here today.

An official communique claimed Botswana troops fired for "some unknown reason", at Rhodesia forces at Mazenod, in the north-west of Rhodesia, but missed and hit positions in Zambia.

Zambian troops then opened fire and "Rhodesian security forces were forced to return the fire at the Zambian positions effectively silencing the fire from all sides," the communique said.

Rhodesia and Zambia blamed each other for several incidents involving their forces near Mazenod over the past few weeks.

Sunday's clash, however, was the first involving the newly formed Botswana forces.

The Botswana army was created a few weeks ago, amid increasing incidents with Rhodesia.

Kazungula is near the Caprivi Strip running across northern Namibia, where South African troops are stationed.

## Sahara war intensifies

ALGIEPS, June 28 (AFP). — Clashes between Moroccan troops and Saharan nationalists have multiplied over recent weeks and reports that both sides are preparing a major summer offensive. The control of the former Spanish Sahara.

Large numbers of Moroccan troops are reported to have moved back into areas of the northern Sahara vacated months earlier under pressure by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front. This may herald an even more serious phase of a new offensive, diplomatic sources here said.

A Polisario statement published here yesterday, covering military operations from May 15 to June 15, reported Moroccan troop concentrations near Amgala, 100 km east of the capital Al Aaiun, and Ben Tili on the Moroccan frontier, and Ben Lahen about 100 miles from the Algerian border.

Polisario said its guerrillas had carried out a series of attacks against military positions in southern Morocco and northern Sahara along the road from Al Aaiun to the Algerian border.

During the month from May 15, the Moroccan forces lost 463 dead, 391 wounded, 11 prisoners plus 91 vehicles and six tanks, the statement claimed.

The Polisario Front also said it attacked Ben Lahen in Mauritania.

## Opposition accuses Bhutto of blocking new elections talks

ISLAMABAD, June 28 (R). — Pakistan's nine-party opposition today accused the government of blocking talks on an agreement to hold new general elections aimed at resolving a three-month-old political crisis.

Opposition sources said leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) may now issue orders for new nationwide demonstrations against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. In a previous campaign of agitation, launched by the opposition to back its charges that Mr. Bhutto rigged elections last March, at least 350 people were killed. Damage to the national economy was estimated at \$500 million.

The spokesman for the alliance, Professor Ghafoor Ahmed, told reporters the government had announced that it would not accept delivery of the opposition's final draft of an agreement for holding new elections in October.

Professor Ghafoor said he was to have presented the proposals today but the government negotiator, Finance Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, had accused the alliance of issuing a threat to an ultimatum by insisting that its proposals were not open to negotiation.

The government and opposition have been negotiating for nearly four weeks on an agreement to hold new general elections under impartial supervision.

Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, one of the opposition leaders, told reporters the alliance decided today to revive the agitation campaign if the government did not accept its proposals by tomorrow. He said the alliance wanted to start the demonstrations on Friday.

The finance minister said in a statement last night that he was not authorised to accept the opposition's proposals for an

agreement under a "take it or leave it" threat.

He said there could be no further negotiations on the draft if the alliance does not withdraw its ultimatum.

The proposals would provide for general elections on Oct. 7, lifting the state of emergency in force since 1971 and releasing all people arrested during the agitation campaign.

The central committee of the PNA met this morning to discuss how it would resume militant action. It will meet again later today.

The committee said that its proposals were "honest and impartial" and had been sufficiently discussed.

Its leaders, all of whom were jailed at one time or other during the disturbances, expected to find themselves rapidly again behind bars.

Some however told journalists that they hoped the government would change its mind before Friday and rapidly sign an accord.

Mr. Ahmed said the PNA was not prepared to continue endless bargaining.

## What hath this to do with that

TEL AVIV, June 28 (R). — An Israeli newspaper said today reports in the British press of Israeli torture of Arab prisoners might have been aimed at diverting world attention from bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

The afternoon daily Yediot Aharonot was commenting on a four-page special report in the London Sunday Times last week which accused Israel of systematically ill-treating and torturing Arabs imprisoned here. "It seems that the British press is keen on holding the constant bloodshed in Northern Ireland from international public opinion," the paper said.

"This is why London's major newspaper launched their propaganda attack against the shedding of the pure blood of (PLO leader Yasser) Arafat's prisoners in the occupied West Bank," Yediot said.

## "EOKA-C" is heard from in Cyprus

NICOSIA, June 28 (AFP). — A new Cypriot rightwing underground organisation calling itself "EOKA-C" has put out a pamphlet violently attacking Greek-Cypriot President Makarios as "an ally of the Turks." The pamphlet appeared as the trial was starting here yesterday of one of the principal collaborators of Nicos Sampson, the man who was briefly president of Cyprus after a coup which temporarily ousted Archbishop Makarios in July 1975.

EOKA-C, which claims to be carrying on the work of the EOKA-B organisation, has said it is fighting to stop the "Sovietisation of the island." It also wants to see a return to the original EOKA aim of "enosis" (union with Greece), it said.

It accused other Greek-Cypriot leaders Spyros Kyprianos, who heads the Democratic Party and is Speaker of Parliament; Vassos Lyssarides, who leads the Socialist Edek Party; and Ezekias Papaioannou, Secretary General of the Communist Akel Party, of being "traitors to the nation."

Greek-Cypriot authorities dismissed the pamphlet as being no serious danger to security in the island, well-informed Greek-Cypriot sources said.

The text of the pamphlet was composed of extracts from old pamphlets put out by the former EOKA-B organisation. But this did not necessarily indicate that there was a genuine connection with the former organisation, the same sources said.

The Cypriot authorities were not ruling out the possibility that some "foreign service" was interfering in local affairs, seeking to profit from present tension between the different Greek-Cypriot political parties and to sow discord among the Cypriot people, the sources added.

## ACHTUNG

Bis auf weiteres faßt der Mittwochs-Tea für die deutschen Damen

## Tragic death cuts short big snail's TV career

LONDON, June 28 (R). — The world's largest snail, captured up a tree in West Africa, today died of dehydration, its owner Christopher Hudson said.

Mr. Hudson, 22, who brought the two-and-a-half pound (1.1 kilos) giant African land snail back from Sierra Leone last March, said today: "It is a tragedy. It was a beautiful snail and was to make a television programme today."

The 18-1/2 inch (45.9 centimetres) snail had a badly damaged shell which caused its death. The Guinness Book of Records said they will feature the snail in their next edition as the world's largest.

The previous largest also belonged to Mr. Hudson, whose obsession for snails caused his 20-year-old wife Deborah to leave him earlier this year.



MEETING THE CHAMP — Heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali entertains Amy Carter and her classmates from the Stevens Elementary school in Washington earlier this summer. The youngsters visited the superstar at his training camp in New Carrollton, Maryland.

## Commercial service available

## May we tow you an iceberg?

By Gilbert Sedbon

PARIS, June 28 (R). — A project that could make deserts bloom moved a step nearer to reality today with the formation of a new company to tow icebergs from the Antarctic to Saudi Arabia.

Prince Mohammad Al Faisal, Chairman of the Saudi Saline Water Conversion Corporation, announced the formation of the company, Iceberg Transport International, following a two-day conference of irrigation experts, polar explorers and industrialists from seven countries.

The price said the project is being undertaken by a French engineering firm, Centre d'Informatique Commercial Economique et de Recherches Operationnelles (Cicero).

Tentative plans call for hauling icebergs weighing 100 million tons from Antarctica across the Indian Ocean and into the Red Sea to the Arabian Peninsula, where the ice would melt into water for drinking and irrigation. Cicero officials said.

Other possible clients include southern California, western and south-western Australia, Chile and Mexico, they added.

M. Francois de Broglie, a Cicero spokesman, said an iceberg would be hauled by half a dozen powerful tugboats similar to those used to tow oil-drilling platforms.

He added that cruising speed would be one knot an hour, and that the 8,000 kilometre journey to Saudi Arabia could take six to eight months.

The iceberg, protected against waves, water, current and the sun by an 18-inch-thick plastic wrapping, is expected to lose about 20 per cent of its mass before arrival off the Saudi port of Jeddah.

But even then, the water delivered would cost 53 U.S. cents per cubic metre, compared with 80 cents for desalinated sea water.

Saudi Arabia sees the iceberg project as a likely new source of fresh water while developing a desalination programme which is already producing more than 10 million

gallons of drinking water a day from the sea.

Iceberg Transport International, in which Cicero has a stake, begins with an initial capital of \$1 million, M. de Broglie said.

Industrial surveys are being speeded up to launch the first 100 million ton commercial iceberg operation within the next five to seven years, he said. The investment would total between \$80 and \$100 million.

The project raises many problems. The right iceberg has to be chosen, of the right size, and rectangular so that it would not tip as it is towed. The spotting is to be done by satellite.

Then the solidity of the iceberg must be tested — no cracks, no crevasses. This would be done by sonar instruments carried by a helicopter.

M. Paul-Emile Victor, a French polar explorer who is associated with Cicero, said: "There is no technical problem which we cannot solve, and we are determined to move ahead."

## Hebrew lessons for south Lebanon

METULLA, Northern Israel, June 28 (AFP). — Sixty south Lebanese rightwing Christians have enrolled for a three-month intensive course in Hebrew at Tel Aviv, upper Galilee, it was reported here today.

Organisers of the course, which starts on Wednesday, said some of the students had already learned a little of the language, either while working in Israel or through contacts with Israelis at the border.

The course will concentrate on spoken Hebrew.

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